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The Immigrant Labour Force Analysis Series

The Canadian Immigrant Labour Market in 2007: Analysis by Region of Postsecondary Education

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Executive summary

More and more, Canada relies on the education and skills of immigrants to maintain and strengthen our economy. With an aging population and a declining birth rate, immigrants are looked upon to fill in the gaps in our labour market.

In 2007, with few exceptions, very recent immigrants who had any level of postsecondary education (whether a certificate, diploma or university degree) had employment rates that were lower than that of their Canadian-born peers – no matter where this postsecondary education was obtained. Among other factors, these lower rates could have been affected by: the age difference between these immigrants (for those educated in Canada) and their Canadian-born counterparts; their student status; their refugee status (for those from certain regions); and gender.

In 2007, very recent immigrants aged 25 to 54 who received their highest university education in Canada were, on average, five years younger than Canadian born with degrees. With just a few years in Canada – which some of these immigrants spent in continuing education – they were less likely to have significant Canadian work experience, or overall work experience, compared to their Canadian-born peers. This could explain some of the 2007 employment rate gap between these two groups.

Almost one in five very recent immigrant university graduates were attending school in Canada in 2007, even though they already had a university degree. The proportion of immigrants attending school was even higher among those who already held a Canadian degree. The majority of university-educated, very recent immigrant students were not participating in the 2007 labour market.

Refugees often do not have all their postsecondary documentation with them upon landing in their new home country, which could pose delays or barriers to securing employment. Although the Labour Force Survey is not able to identify refugees, the low employment rates among very recent immigrants with a Latin American or African university degree may be related, in part, to the disproportionately higher number of highly-educated refugees from these regions that landed during this five-year period (compared with other regions).

Gender was also an important factor in the 2007 participation and employment rates of very recent immigrants. While immigrant women represented nearly half of university-educated very recent immigrants, their participation in the labour force was significantly lower, particularly for those born or educated in Asia. Factoring out student status reduced, but did not eliminate, these gaps.

Recent and established immigrants who received their highest university education in Canada or Europe had comparable employment rates in 2007 to the Canadian born. In contrast, many of those who obtained these credentials in Latin America, Asia or Africa had lower employment rates. One of the exceptions to the latter group was immigrants who received their university degree from a Southeast Asian (mainly Filipino) educational institution.

There were some provincial labour market outcome variations of note: for example, immigrants in Ontario with a Canadian university degree – for all periods of landing – had employment rates in 2007 that were not much different from Canadian-born Ontarians. Very recent and recent immigrants in Quebec with a Canadian, Asian or African university degree had lower employment rates than Canadian-born Quebeckers; additional schooling to the exclusion of labour market participation, however, was particularly prevalent among very recent immigrants in Quebec.

Background

With an aging workforce and a low fertility rate, Canadian governments have increasingly turned to immigration as a way of trying to match the skills and knowledge with our labour market demand. Highly educated immigrants have been sought to help drive Canada's economy.

In 2007, landed immigrants aged 25 to 54 were more likely to have a university education than the Canadian born (37% versus 22%). The difference was even more pronounced among the cohort who immigrated very recently: more than half of immigrants (54%) who landed since 2002 had a university education.

In the first report on the 2006 labour market of immigrants based on the Labour Force Survey, it was found that, while those born in Canada and who had higher educational attainment had a high employment rate and a low unemployment rate, it was not the same situation for very recent immigrants (i.e.,those who landed within the previous five years). For example, very recent immigrants with a university degree had an unemployment rate similar to those very recent immigrants with only high school education. Furthermore, the unemployment rate of university educated very recent immigrants was four times that of similarly-educated Canadian born. On the other hand, the labour market outcomes of established immigrants – those who landed more than 10 years earlier – by education level were similar to that of the Canadian born. These findings indicate that, at least among the group of immigrants who landed most recently, higher education did not result in a greater likelihood of being employed in 2006.

A second report examined the 2006 labour market outcomes by country of birth. One of the main findings was that immigrants from the Philippines enjoyed employment and unemployment rates similar to Canadian born, regardless of period of landing. These comparable results, however, were more an exception than the rule, as other groups generally had some difficulties securing employment, especially in their first five years following landing. Nonetheless, for immigrants from most countries of birth who had landed more than 10 years earlier, their employment and unemployment rates were comparable to that of the Canadian born. Immigrants born in Africa, however, regardless of period of landing, had employment rates were that lower than, and unemployment rates that were higher than that of the Canadian born.

A third report provided an update on the labour market outcomes of immigrants based on 2007 data. While there were a large number of full-time employment gains for immigrants from 2006 to 2007, the employment rate gap with the Canadian born widened. Most of the growth for immigrants was among established immigrants, particularly those in Quebec and Alberta, and for immigrants with a university degree.

Some of the reasons associated with the difficulties experienced by immigrant were revealed in the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC), released in 2005. In that survey, very recent immigrants identified the following factors as barriers to integrate into the labour market: lack of knowledge of one of the official languages; lack of Canadian work experience; lack of knowledge of the local labour market; and lack of credential recognition by their potential employer.[1] A number of Canadian studies over the past 10 years have also pointed to concerns over the transferability and recognition of education obtained outside of Canada; specifically, high levels of education obtained in some foreign countries are not as readily accepted in the Canadian labour market as others.[2,3,4,5,6] Some of this research argues that the indications of problems with the recognition of foreign credentials is not just a particular situation in Canada, but rather are seen in other immigrant destinations, such as the United States and Europe.

In this paper, fourth in a series of analytical reports, the relationship between the region where an immigrant received their highest level of postsecondary education and their 2007 labour market outcomes, by time since landing, is examined. This report first examines the labour market outcomes (with a focus on employment rates) of university-educated immigrants with degrees from Canada, then those with degrees from foreign countries. Next, these results are analyzed for the three largest provincial destinations for immigrants (Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec). Finally, the labour market outcomes of immigrants with postsecondary certificates or diplomas are examined, based on where they obtained these credentials. This report sets out to answer the following questions: Do the labour market outcomes vary by region or country of postsecondary education? What about immigrants with a Canadian postsecondary education; are their labour market outcomes similar to the Canadian born?

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3. Bauder, Harald. 2003. "'Brain Abuse', or the Devaluation of Immigrant Labour in Canada". Antipode. Vol. 35(4), p. 699-717.
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Section 1 Definitions and concepts

All data in this report will be presented based on the immigrants' time since landing: **very recent** (five years or less prior to their 2007 interview), **recent** (between five and 10 years) and **established** (10 years or more) and for the **core working-age** population (i.e., population aged 25 to 54).

Framework of a Canadian Immigrant's Integration into the Labour Market

The difficulties that immigrants to Canada face in finding employment, particularly those who have landed more recently, are often associated with several factors,[1,2,3,4,5,6,7] including:

- recognition of foreign credentials
- level of educational attainment
- degree and length of experience abroad and within Canada
- differences in quality of education in some countries
- language barriers and related difficulties
- varying strength of social networks
- knowledge of and information about the Canadian labour market

The overarching factor is time—the more time that an immigrant spends in Canada, the more likely he or she will be able to address some or all of the difficulties mentioned above, and therefore increase his or her chances of obtaining employment. Major developments, such as the state of the economy during a particular period of landing, can also magnify or diminish the capacity of immigrants to address the above-mentioned factors. While the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is not a longitudinal survey and cannot differentiate between cause and effect, it can provide a less direct approach to this factor by using the concept of period of landing.

This series of reports on immigrants in the labour force examines the data available with this framework in mind, while recognizing that many of these factors cannot be addressed within the scope of the LFS.

The concept of "**labour market outcomes**" can cover various aspects such as wages and earnings, occupation, employment or unemployment status, participation in the labour market, hours of work, and temporary or permanent status. Earnings, in particular, are considered an important dimension of labour market outcomes. This report, however, focuses only on the labour market outcomes of unemployment, employment and participation rates as they relate to postsecondary education. A future Labour Force Survey report on immigrants in the labour force, scheduled for fall 2008, will examine the characteristics of immigrant employment, of which wages is one element.

1. Galarneau, Diane and René Morissette. 2004. "Immigrants: Settling for less?" Perspectives on Labour and Income. Vol. 5, no. 6. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 75-001-XIE. p. 5–16. http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/75-001-XIE/10604/art-1.htm (accessed January 22, 2008).
2. Green, David A. and Christopher Worswick. 2002. Earnings of Immigrant Men in Canada: The Roles of Labour Market Entry Effects and Returns to Foreign Experience. Paper prepared for Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Vancouver, British Columbia. University of British Columbia.
3. Sweetman, Arthur. 2003. Immigrant Source Country Education Quality and Canadian Labour Market Outcomes. Kingston, Ontario. Queen's University, School of Policy Studies.
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6. Reitz, Jeffrey G. 2007. "Immigrant Employment Success in Canada, Part I: Individual and Contextual Causes." Journal of International Migration and Integration Vol. 8, no. 1. p. 11–36.
7. Public Policy Forum, November 2004. "Bringing Employers into the Immigration Debate Survey and Conference". http://www.ppforum.ca/common/assets/publications/en/bringing_employers_into_the_immigration_debate.pdf (accessed February 28, 2008).

Immigration data from the Labour Force Survey

Beginning in January 2006, five questions were added to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to identify immigrants and to determine when they landed in Canada (year and month for those landing within the previous five years), and the country in which they received their highest level of educational attainment greater than high school. The questions are as follows:

In what country was ... born?

Is ... now, or has he/she ever been, a landed immigrant in Canada?

In what year did ... first become a landed immigrant?

In what month?

In what country did ... complete his/her highest degree, certificate or diploma?

Since these questions are in the LFS every month, analysts and researchers now have a continuous data series they can use to monitor immigrant's employment patterns and trends.

What are the regions of highest postsecondary education?

In this report, every country is assigned to a lower-level region (e.g., "United Kingdom" is part of "Northern Europe"), and every lower-level region is assigned to a higher-level region (e.g., "Northern Europe" is part of "Europe"). Appendix A describes in detail how the regions and countries of highest postsecondary education have been grouped.

These groupings conform to those used in the census, with one exception: in the census, "Caribbean and Bermuda" is grouped within "the Americas" as opposed to "Latin America," and this is what we have done in this analytical report. This lower-level region was grouped within "Latin America" solely for the sake of descriptive brevity—i.e., instead of using the terms "the Americas excluding North America" or "Central/South America and Caribbean and Bermuda." We recognize that some people from the Caribbean and Bermuda are not ethnically Latin American.

Also, all references to "Asia" refer to "Asia including the Middle East," which is the longer, standard census reference for this region.

Although there is a generally strong relationship between region of birth and region of highest postsecondary education, it is not a conclusive one. Unless otherwise stated, references to a particular country or region are attributable to the country or region of highest postsecondary education.

Note: The region of highest postsecondary education questions were not asked in the Labour Force Survey to those born in Canada. While according to the 2006 Census, 96% of non-immigrants with university degrees received their education in Canada, for this current report it should not be assumed that all Canadian born with postsecondary education received their credentials within Canada.

Definitions and concepts used by the Labour Force Survey

Immigrant type

Very recent immigrants: individuals who have been landed immigrants to Canada for 5 years or less—i.e., up to 60 months. In this study, it refers to those who arrived in Canada from 2002 to 2007.

Recent immigrants: individuals who have been landed immigrants to Canada from 5 to 10 years—i.e., 61 to 120 months. In this study, it refers to those who arrived in Canada from 1997 to 2002.

Established immigrants: individuals who have been landed immigrants to Canada for more than 10 years—i.e., 121 months or more. In this study, it refers to those who arrived in Canada before 1997.

Others: individuals residing in Canada who were born outside of Canada and are not landed immigrants—e.g., temporary foreign workers, Canadian citizens born outside Canada and those with student or working visas.

Labour market outcomes

Labour market outcomes: unemployment, employment and participation rates, for the purpose of this study. (See the "Labour market outcomes and earnings" box for more information.)

Labour force: the civilian, non-institutional population aged 15 and older who were employed or unemployed during the survey reference week.

Employment rate: the number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older. The employment rate for a particular group (e.g., by age, sex, marital status, province) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Participation rate: the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older. The participation rate for a particular group (e.g., women aged 25 years and older) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the total population for that group.

Student labour force participation rate: in this report, the labour force of students aged 25 to 54 expressed as a percentage of the total student population aged 25 to 54.

Unemployment rate: the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (e.g., by age, sex, marital status) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Core working age

Working age: age 15 years and older.

Core working age: age 25 to 54 years. These individuals are more likely to have completed school and be available for full-time work and less likely to have entered retirement than those aged 15 to 24 or 55 and older. People of core working age are the primary focus of the analysis in this report.

Comparability with the Census of Population

When developing the immigrant questions for the Labour Force Survey (LFS), care was taken to ensure that immigrant concepts and variables arising from the questions would be comparable with those used in the Census of Population. However, since the LFS is a sample survey, the estimates are subject to more sampling variability than the census and could, therefore, differ from those published by the 2006 Census.

Section 2 Labour market outcomes of university-educated immigrants by region of education

This section presents the labour market outcomes (in particular, the employment rates) of the nearly 1.2 million core working-age immigrants with a university degree as their highest level of education, based on where they obtained this degree.

In the first part of this section, the analysis focuses on the labour market outcomes of immigrants who have obtained a Canadian university degree. As seen in Table 2.1, Canadian-educated very recent and recent immigrants represented a small portion of all degree-holders from these periods of landing. However, the Canadian-educated were assessed separately because the recognition of Canadian credentials should not play a part in their attempt to secure employment. Following this analysis, the labour market experiences of immigrants who obtained their highest degree in a foreign university is presented, by the different regions where they received this degree.

Table 2.1

Region of highest university education, by period of landing, immigrants aged 25 to 54, 2007

	Total landed immigrants	Very recent immigrants	Recent immigrants	Established immigrants
		thousands		
University-educated immigrants	**1,172.1**	**319.2**	**285.5**	**567.4**
Educated in Canada	420.6	27.5	50.3	342.8
Educated in Asia	418.2	167.7	142.1	108.4
Educated in Europe	182.9	61.4	56.1	65.5
Educated in the United States	53.5	16.2	11.5	25.8
Educated in Africa	47.2	22.8	12.6	11.8
Educated in Latin America	44.4	21.6	11.3 [E]	11.4

[E] use with caution: coefficient of variation (CV) between 16.5% and 33.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

University degree obtained in Canada

Less than one in ten very recent and recent immigrants received their university degree in Canada; majority of established immigrants received their degree in Canada

In 2007, one in three core working-age immigrants (over 400,000) with degrees had obtained their highest degree in Canada. Since it takes time to obtain a degree, the longer the immigrant has been in Canada, the greater chance that they had obtained their degree from a Canadian university. The proportion of Canadian degree-holders was higher for those immigrants who landed many years earlier; 60% of university-educated established immigrants had a Canadian university degree, while 18% and 9% of university-educated recent and very recent immigrants (respectively) had done so.

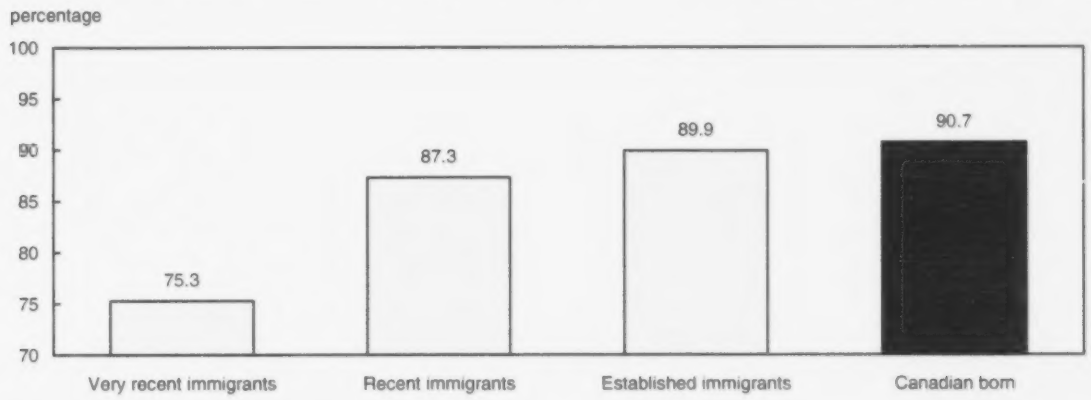
Very recent immigrants with a Canadian university education had lower employment rates than Canadian born; age and student status likely played a role

An estimated 28,000 very recent immigrants had obtained their highest university degree in Canada. Despite their Canadian education, their employment rate in 2007 was much lower than their Canadian-born university educated counterparts (Chart 2.1). One factor that may play a role in this employment rate gap is the general lack of Canadian work experience among very recent immigrants, relative to the possibly longer experience of the Canadian born with similar degrees. This relatively limited experience is in part reflected in their age – they are, on average, five years younger than similarly-educated Canadian born (33.2 years vs. 38.6 years) – and also by their time since landing (i.e., less than five years).

Lack of work experience is not the only possible explanation for the employment rate gap between Canadian university-educated very recent immigrants and their Canadian-born counterparts. Almost one-third (30.3%) of these very recent immigrants with a Canadian university degree were attending school again in 2007 (Table 2.2); this was more that four times higher than the proportion of university-educated Canadian born attending school. Most of these students were in full-time university studies, even if they already had a Canadian university degree. While they were studying, only half of these students were participating in the labour force, resulting in lower overall participation and employment rates compared to university-educated Canadian-born students.

On the other hand, both recent and established immigrants who had a Canadian university degree had employment rates in 2007 similar to that of their Canadian-born peers (Chart 2.1). On average, these immigrants were much closer in age to Canadian born degree-holders (35.4 years for recent immigrants, 39.2 years for established immigrants versus 38.6 for Canadian born), which, along with their time since landing, has likely provided them with some tools and work experiences within Canada to improve their chances of securing employment.

Chart 2.1
Employment rate of Canadian university degree-holders, by period of landing, immigrants aged 25 to 54, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table 2.2
Proportion of students and student labour market participation rate for immigrants with university degrees obtained in Canada, population aged 25 to 54, 2007

	Population	Proportion of students	Student labour force participation rate
	thousands		percent
Canadian born	**2,384.6**	**6.7**	**73.3**
Very recent immigrants	27.5	30.3	52.1
Recent immigrants	50.3	12.7	74.8
Established immigrants	342.8	6.0	67.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

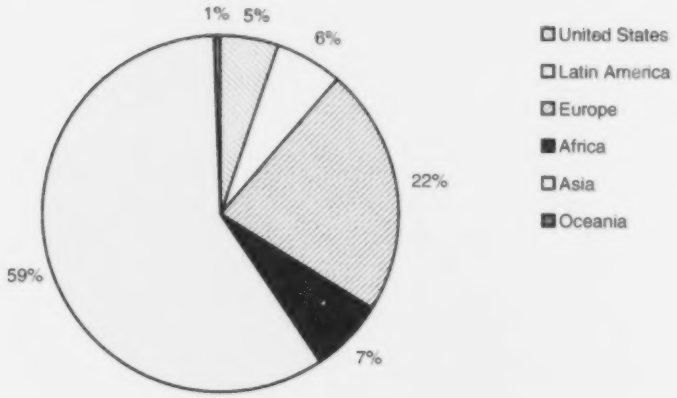
University degree obtained outside Canada

Although a number of highly-educated immigrants have a Canadian university degree, most do not, particularly those who landed within the past 10 years (Table 2.1). In this section, we look at the labour market outcomes of immigrants with foreign degrees.

Over half of very recent and recent immigrants received their university degree in Asia

The regions in which both very recent and recent immigrants received their university degree were similar, and are looked at together in this section. As expected, given the large number of immigrants to Canada coming from Asia including the Middle East, more than half of university-educated very recent and recent immigrant who received their education outside of Canada had obtained their credentials at an Asian or Middle Eastern educational institution (Chart 2.2). European-based university degrees were the next most common among immigrants educated outside of Canada. University degree-holders from American institutions represented a relatively small share, at 5%. It is interesting to note, however, that only one-third of immigrants with an American university degree were born in the United States. Three-quarters of those with a European degree were born in Europe, while nine out of ten of those who had obtained their degree from Asia, Latin America or Africa were born in the same region.

Chart 2.2
Share of region of university education (excluding Canada), very recent and recent immigrants aged 25 to 54, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Very recent immigrants with American or European degrees had highest employment rate among foreign degree-holders, but were still below Canadian born

The focus of this section is on very recent immigrants (i.e., those who landed less than five years earlier) with foreign university education. As presented in Chart 2.3, all very recent immigrants with foreign university degrees had employment rates that were lower than similarly-educated Canadian born in 2007. Unlike those with Canadian degrees, there is only a small age difference between very recent immigrants with foreign degrees and Canadian-born degree-holders (36.9 years versus 38.6 years). Therefore, any comparatively limited Canadian labour market experience is not likely due to age differences, but rather their length of time in Canada.

The employment rate of very recent immigrants with a university degree from the United States or Europe was the highest among all foreign regions of education (Chart 2.3). While their employment rates were on par with that of very recent immigrants who had obtained their university degree in Canada, their rates were significantly lower than that of the Canadian born (Table 2.2).

Obtaining employment was more difficult for most other immigrants with foreign degrees. In 2007, very recent immigrants with degrees from Latin America or Africa and, to a lesser extent, those with degrees from Asia, had employment rates that were much lower than those who had obtained their degree in Canada or the United States.

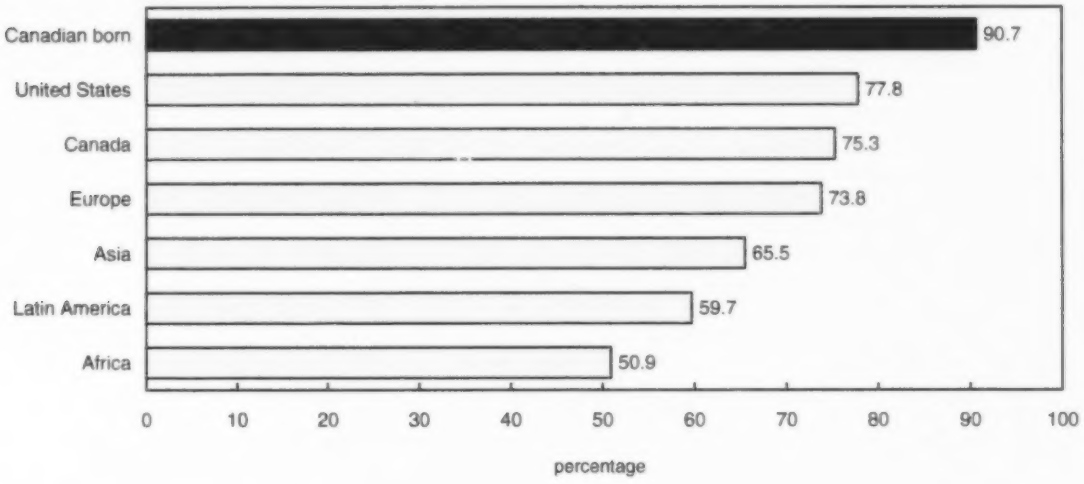
Refugee status of foreign university-educated very recent immigrants from certain regions may play a role in securing employment

It is possible that refugee status could play a role in a foreign-degree holder's ability to secure employment. Refugees do not often have time to gather their formal educational documents and it may be difficult for anyone to contact their educational institution, which puts the refugees in a difficult position to confirm their credentials for prospective employers or professional associations.[8] The Longitudinal Survey on Immigrants in Canada (LSIC) found that, in the short term, very recent immigrant refugees (without looking at levels of education) had the lowest participation rates of all immigrant categories, and were more likely to be enrolled in further education.[9]

While 3.6% of all very recent immigrants with a university degree were refugees, a much higher proportion of university educated immigrants from Latin America were refugees (15.4%), especially South America (21.6%). The overwhelming majority of these highly educated Latin American refugees were from Colombia (Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, special tabulation). A higher-than-average share (9.5%) of university-educated, very recent immigrants from Africa were refugees, with roughly equal numbers of these refugees from Eastern, Western, Northern and Central Africa. Therefore, some of the difficulties experienced by very recent immigrants from Latin America or Africa could be related to the high proportion of university-educated refugees originating from these two regions.

8. Phillips, Rosalie. 2000. Report: Seminar on Recognition of Refugee Qualifications. Presented by the International Credential Evaluation Service (ICES) to the Council of Europe Headquarters, November 15-16, 1999. http://cicic.ca/docs/en/refugee.en.pdf (accessed March 3, 2008).
9. Statistics Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 2005. Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada: A Portait of Early Settlement Experiences". Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 89-614-XWE.

Chart 2.3
Employment rate of university graduates, by region of highest education, very recent immigrants aged 25 to 54, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

A large number of immigrants with foreign university degrees went back to school since landing in Canada

Continuing education was prevalent among very recent immigrants with a university degree, even if that degree was obtained in Canada (Table 2.3). These newest immigrants were three times more likely to be attending school in 2007 than their Canadian born peers. They were also working on different type of skills, as 25% of them were in "other" studies (including language training and accreditation or professional upgrade programs) and another 25% were enrolled in CEGEP (general and vocational college) or college (Source: Labour Force Survey). Most of these students were not participating in the labour market in 2007 (i.e., were not working or looking for work), while the Canadian born university graduates who were in school had a high participation rate.

Separating out the labour market outcomes of university-educated very recent immigrant students from non-students provides some additional insight into these differences. Immigrants attending school were much less likely to be participating in the labour market than Canadian-born students. The labour force participation rate gap in 2007 between university-educated, very recent immigrants who were not students and Canadian-born university graduates was about 12 percentage points (Appendix B); among students, the gap was 28 percentage points. The gap is smallest between immigrant and Canadian-born male non-students, and largest between immigrant and Canadian-born women (both students and non-students).

Table 2.3
Proportion of students and student labour market participation rate, by region of university education, very recent immigrants with university degrees, population aged 25 to 54, 2007

	Population	Proportion of students	Student labour force participation rate	Full-time student status	Attending university	Attending college or CEGEP[1]	Attending "other" education
	thousands				percent		
Canadian born	**2,384.6**	**6.7**	**73.3**	**50.8**	**77.4**	**13.2**	**9.0**
Very recent immigrants	**319.0**	**19.0**	**45.1**	**60.7**	**47.2**	**25.9**	**23.8**
Asia	167.7	16.9	42.6	66.4	39.8	34.0	23.4
Europe	61.4	17.1	43.8	53.1	39.4	17.4	36.4
Canada	27.5	30.3	52.1	67.3	81.8	F	F
Africa	22.8	19.6	36.6	62.6	56.2	F	F
Latin America	21.6	33.4	44.8	53.6	38.6	F	F
United States	16.2	11.0	83.3	F	F	F	F

F too unreliable to be published because of CV>33.3% and/or very small estimates
1. General and vocational college.
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Participation rates of university-educated very recent immigrant women were much lower than Canadian-born women

In 2007, almost half (48.6%) of all university-educated very recent immigrants were women. However, these highly-educated women were much less likely to be participating in the labour force than their immigrant male counterparts (Table 2.4). In comparison, the participation rate of university educated Canadian-born women aged 25 to 54 was 80.8%, compared with 86.8% for Canadian-born men.

Table 2.4

Participation rates of university-educated Canadian born and very recent immigrants, by region of highest university education and sex, Canadian population aged 25 to 54, 2007

	Sex	Population	Participation rate
		thousands	percent
Canadian born	**Male**	**1,091.7**	**95.4**
	Female	**1,292.9**	**90.8**
Very recent immigrants, by region of university education			
Immigrant educated in any region	Male	164.2	87.1
	Female	155.0	62.7[1]
Immigrant educated in Asia	Male	81.4	87.6[1]
	Female	86.3	59.6[1]
Immigrant educated in Europe	Male	31.6	92.4
	Female	29.8	70.5[1]
Immigrant educated in Canada	Male	16.5	82.4[1]
	Female	11.0	76.4[1]
Immigrant educated in Africa	Male	13.1	80.2[1]
	Female	9.7[E]	38.1[E,1]
Immigrant educated in Latin America	Male	11.5	77.4[1]
	Female	10.1	64.4[1]
Immigrant educated in the United States	Male	9.5	93.7
	Female	6.8	76.5[1]

[E] use with caution: coefficient of variation (CV) between 16.5% and 33.3%
1. Significantly different from the respective Canadian-born value ($p<0.05$).
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Regardless of where university-educated very recent immigrant women received their degree, their participation rates were much lower than Canadian-born women (Table 2.4). Even when student status was taken out of the equation, these participations gaps still persist, although they are smaller (Appendix B).

In 2007, Asian-educated very recent immigrant women made up 27% of all very recent immigrants with university education, and had a participation rate in 2007 that was much lower than university-educated Canadian-born women (Table 2.4). Among the Asian-educated, only women with university degrees from Southeast Asia had participation rates that were comparable to Canadian-born women.

Recent immigrants that were university educated in Europe, United States or Southeast Asia had comparable employment rates to the Canadian born

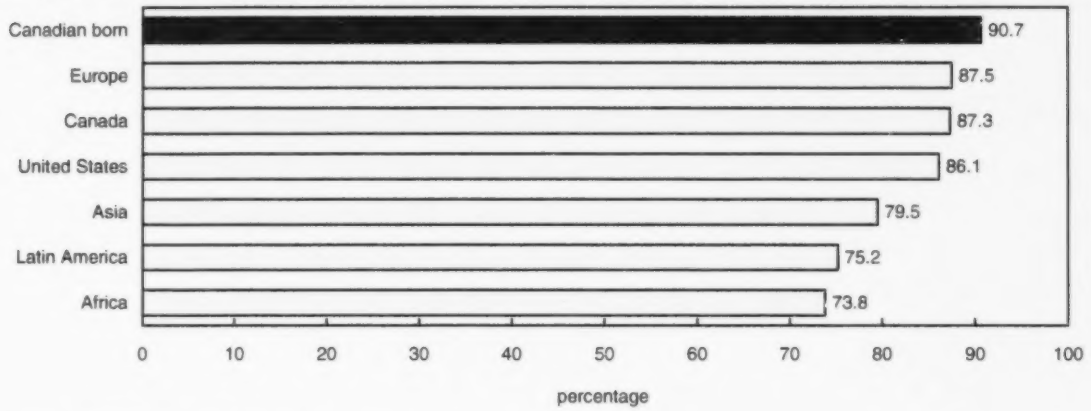
This section explores the employment rates of recent immigrants (i.e., those who landed from five to 10 years earlier) with foreign university degrees. Overall, the employment rates of recent immigrants with a foreign university degree were closer to that of the Canadian born, particularly those who received their highest degree in the United States or in Europe. In 2007, the estimated 56,000 with European university degrees and 12,000 with an American university degree had employment rates similar to the Canadian born (Chart 2.4).

The nearly 18,000 recent immigrants who received their university degree in Southeast Asia (mainly the Philippines) also had employment rates that were comparable to the Canadian born (Appendix B). It should be noted that the Filipino educational system is closely related to the North American system of formal education, while other Southeast Asian countries are influenced by the English, French or Dutch system.[10] Furthermore, educational instruction in the Philippines is given in a specific combination of English and Filipino, which are the two official languages of this country. Further research on the labour market experiences of immigrants who attended universities in countries with similar educational structures to North America could prove interesting.

10. Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO), "Philippine Education System". http://www.seameo.org/index.php?/option=com_content&task=view&id=66&Itemid=89 (accessed on May 21, 2008).

However, not all degree-holding recent immigrants had comparable employment rates, based on country of education. Recent immigrants who received their university education in Asia as well as those educated in Latin America and Africa, had employment rates in 2007 that were lower than the rates of the Canadian born (Chart 2.4).

Chart 2.4
Employment rate of university graduates, by region of highest education, recent immigrants aged 25 to 54, 2007



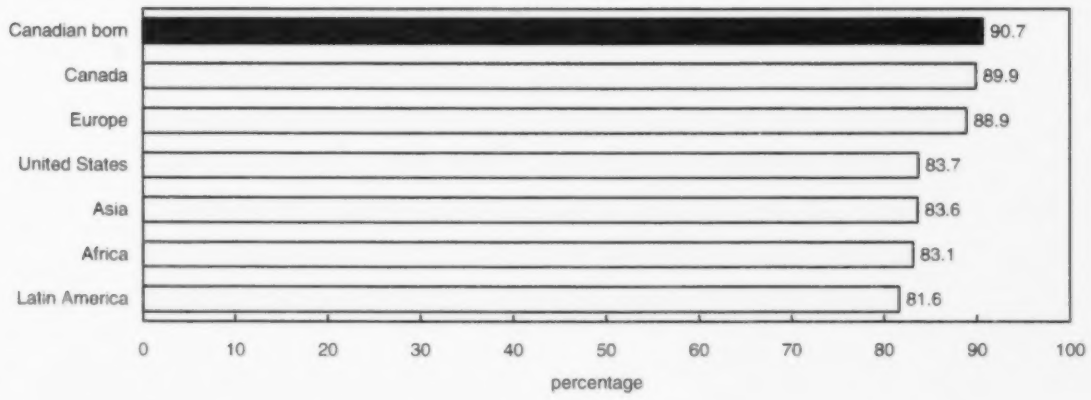
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Employment rate gaps persist for some foreign university-educated established immigrants

This last section of Canada-level analysis studies the labour market outcomes of the established immigrants (i.e., those who landed more than 10 years earlier). While representing the largest number of university-educated immigrants, one that had similar employment rates in 2007 to the Canadian-born, there were some employment rate gaps when examining the data by region of education.

As mentioned earlier, more than half of the established immigrants (60.4%) with university education received their highest degree within Canada and their employment rates were comparable to the Canadian born. Most established immigrants with a foreign university degree, however, still had lower employment rates than immigrants with a Canadian degree. Some notable exceptions included those educated in Europe or Southeast Asia (Appendix B). The estimated 26,000 established immigrants with an American degree, most of whom were not born in the United States, had an employment rate lower than the Canadian born (Chart 2.5). In 2007, the estimated 11,000 established immigrants with a Latin American university degree had the lowest employment rate of all groups.

Chart 2.5
Employment rate of university graduates, by region of highest education, established immigrants aged 25 to 54, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Section 3 Immigrant labour market outcomes, university degree-holders by region of education and selected provinces

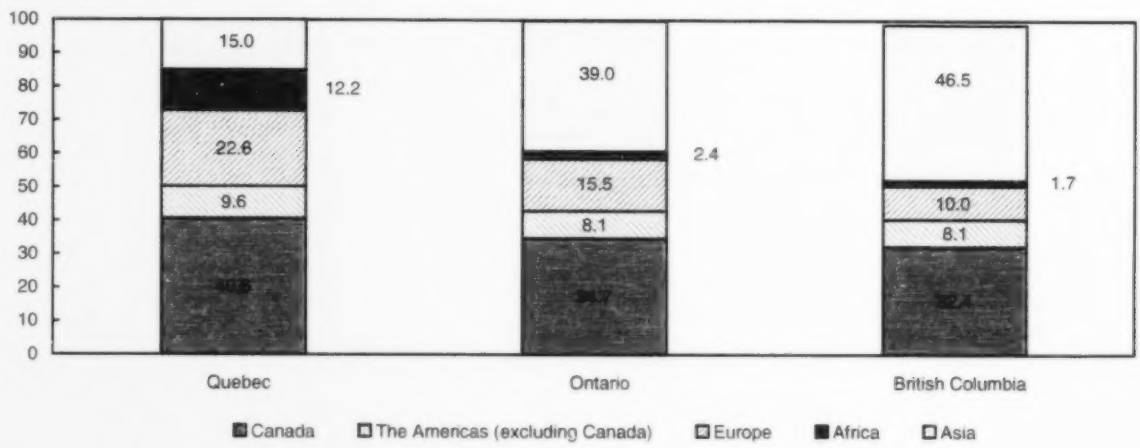
As the vast majority of immigrants settle in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, the following section focuses on these three provinces, given the limited sample size of immigrants in the Labour Force Survey in the other provinces. Similar to the previous section, those with a Canadian degree will be examined first, followed by immigrants with foreign degrees.

Among the three provinces analyzed here, the proportion of degree-holding immigrants was highest in Quebec (42%); there were 196,000 of them in the province in 2007. The largest number of immigrants with university degrees was in Ontario (646,000), much higher than Quebec and British Columbia (191,000).

Highest proportion of Canadian degree holders in Quebec

Among the three most popular provincial immigrant destinations, the highest proportion of immigrants with Canadian university degrees (for all periods of landing) was for those in Quebec (Chart 3.1). Holders of Asian university degrees were most frequent in British Columbia, which has a very high proportion of Asian immigrants, while in Ontario, immigrants with Asian or Canadian degrees were most common.

Chart 3.1
Region of immigrants' university education, by province, all immigrants aged 25 to 54, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

High employment rates for Ontario and British Columbia immigrants with a Canadian university degree, but low in Quebec

The 2007 employment rate of the 224,000 Ontario immigrants – whether very recent, recent or established –with a Canadian university degree was not much different from their Canadian-born Ontario peers (Chart 3.2; also see Appendix B). Similarly, recent and established British Columbia immigrants with a Canadian university degree had an employment rate that was comparable with their provincial Canadian-born peers (Appendix B).

Very recent immigrants in Quebec were more likely to continue their education instead of entering the labour market compared with those in Ontario or British Columbia

The situation was different for the small group (10,000) of very recent immigrants in Quebec who had obtained a Canadian university degree; their 2007 employment rate was substantially lower than the employment rate of their Canadian-born counterparts (Chart 3.2). As noted in the previous section on Canada as a whole, a high proportion of very recent immigrant with a Canadian university degree were attending school again (30%); that proportion was even higher in Quebec, with 39% of this particular group of Quebec immigrants back in school in 2007. Their labour force participation, at 46.4%, was

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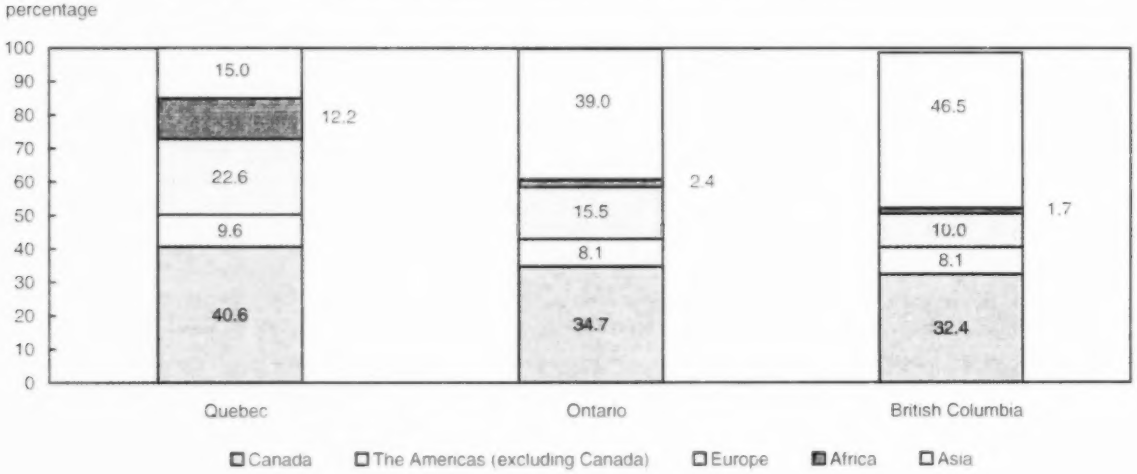

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

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also much lower than their Canadian-born peers. (Appendix B). Therefore, part of the 2007 employment rate gap between Canadian degree-holding immigrants in Quebec and their Canadian-born counterparts was linked to their differences in school attendance, to the exclusion of seeking employment.

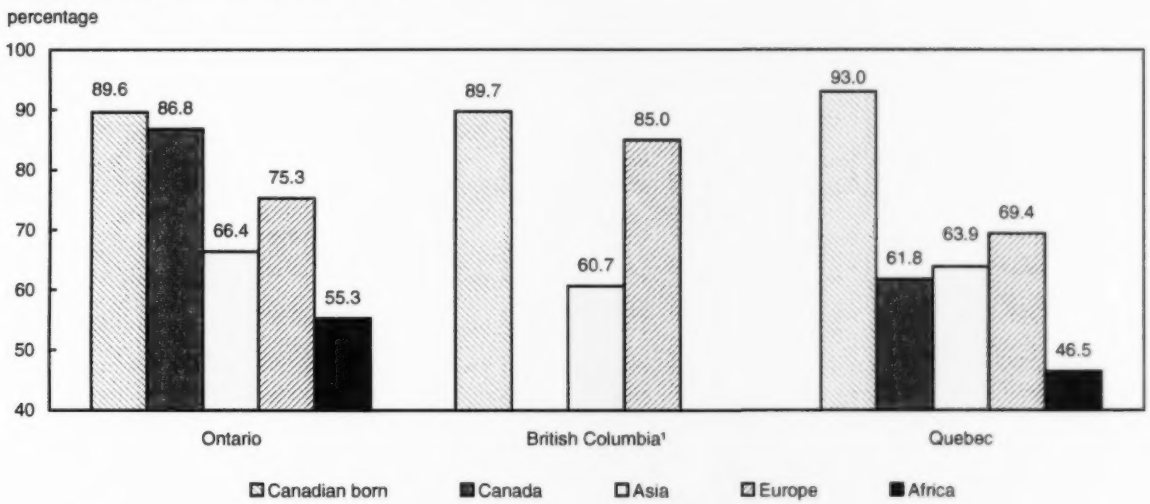
There was also an employment rate gap, albeit smaller, between the 14,000 Canadian degree-holding Quebec recent immigrants and their Canadian-born peers (12 percentage points); school attendance to the exclusion of labour market participation, however, did not have a significant impact on this result. Finally, in 2007, there was virtually no gap between established immigrants in Quebec with Canadian degrees and their Canadian-born counterparts (Appendix B).

Most very recent immigrants with foreign degrees had lower employment rates in all three major provincial immigrant destinations

In 2007, employment rates of most very recent immigrants with a foreign university degree in these three provinces were lower than their Canadian-born counterparts.

As mentioned earlier, very recent immigrants with a European university degree enjoyed the second-highest employment rate among foreign university educated overall in Canada. However, the situation was not uniform across the country. In British Columbia, their employment rate was similar to that of the Canadian born, while it was substantially lower in Quebec and Ontario (Chart 3.2). Most very recent European degree-holders in Ontario received their education in Eastern Europe, while those in Quebec had received their degree either in Western or Eastern Europe.

Chart 3.2
Employment rate of university-educated very recent immigrants, selected provinces, by region of university education, population aged 25 to 54, 2007



1. Data for British Columbia immigrants educated in Canada or Africa were suppressed because of coefficient of variation (CV) >33.3% and/or very small estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Very recent immigrants with an Asian university degree represented the largest group of all very recent university educated immigrants in Canada; they were also the largest groups in the three major destination provinces. Their employment rate, however, was much lower than the Canadian born in these provinces (Chart 3.2).

School attendance among university-educated very recent immigrants varied by province, as did the type of schooling

School attendance and lower labour force participation of students, as mentioned in the previous sections, can impact the participation and employment rates of immigrants, and very recent immigrants in particular. It is therefore interesting to note that the level of school attendance, and the type of schooling, varies among the three largest provinces.

Among the three main provincial immigrant destinations, Quebec had the highest proportion (32%) of very recent immigrants with a foreign university degree and attending school for further education in 2007; those in Ontario (15%) and British Columbia (17%) trailed this figure (Appendix B). Furthermore, these immigrant students were nearly half as likely to be participating in the labour market as university-educated Canadian-born students.

The kind of schooling in which these immigrants were enrolled also differed, both between provinces and between these immigrants and Canadian born. For example, in all three provinces, most Canadian-born students with degrees were enrolled in university in 2007 (Appendix B). Among immigrants, however, the situation was different. In Quebec, two-thirds of university-educated very recent immigrants who were also students were attending university, compared with about one-third of British Columbia and Ontario immigrant students. Another one-third of the Ontario immigrant students were enrolled in "other" schooling, which includes language training and accreditation programs, while one-sixth of immigrant students in Quebec and British Columbia were enrolled in similar programs. The relatively high proportions of those attending "other" education programs may indicate that these immigrants, based on a need or desire to upgrade language skills or to fulfill professional accreditation obligations, were not prepared to enter the labour market in 2007.

Recent and established immigrants with a degree from Europe had high employment rates in all three provinces

Overall, the employment rate of university-educated recent and established immigrants was higher in all three provinces (compared with very recent immigrants). The recent and established immigrants educated in Europe and living in Ontario, Quebec or British Columbia enjoyed employment rates on par with that of the Canadian born (Appendix B). Established immigrants in British Columbia who had Asian university degrees also had an employment rate that was comparable to that of the Canadian born.

A few employment rate gaps remained evident, however, particularly between recent immigrants educated in certain regions and the Canadian born. For example, in all three provinces, university-educated recent immigrants with Asian degrees had lower employment rates than their Canadian-born counterparts, as did African-educated recent immigrants in Quebec (Appendix B).

Section 4 Immigrant labour market outcomes, postsecondary certificate or diploma-holders by region of education

Many immigrants to Canada have a postsecondary education other than a university degree. This section presents an overview of the employment rates of immigrants whose highest level of education was a postsecondary certificate or diploma.

In 2007, over 900,000 or 29% of core working-age immigrants had a postsecondary certificate or diploma as their highest postsecondary education, compared with 39% of Canadian born. Among the very recent and recent immigrant with that level of education, the largest share had a certificate or diploma from an Asian educational institution. For the established immigrants, the vast majority had a Canadian diploma, with European and Asian diplomas tied for second place.

Immigrants from most periods of landing with a postsecondary certificate or diploma had lower employment rates than their Canadian-born peers

Most immigrants with a postsecondary certificate or diploma, regardless of which region they obtained this education or how long they had been in Canada, had employment rates in 2007 that were lower than the Canadian born with the same level of education (Table 4.1). The most notable exception was established immigrants who had obtained their diploma within Canada. This group representing almost half of all immigrants with diplomas had an employment rate that was comparable with that of their canadian-born counterparts..

Table 4.1

Labour market outcomes by region of postsecondary education and period of landing, immigrants aged 25 to 54 with a postsecondary certificate or diploma, Canada, 2007

	Population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
	thousands		percent	
Canadian born	**4,283.7**	**4.2**	**91.3**	**87.4**
University education, any region				
Total Landed immigrants	911.3	6.4[1]	86.7[1]	81.2[1]
Very recent immigrants	126.8	10.2[1]	76.0[1]	68.3[1]
Recent immigrants	135.7	9.1[1]	83.3[1]	75.6[1]
Established immigrants	648.8	5.2[1]	89.5[1]	84.9[1]
Canadian education				
Total Landed immigrants	484.0	5.7[1]	90.5	85.3[1]
Very recent immigrants	14.7	F	81.0[1]	72.8[1]
Recent immigrants	35.7	9.4[1]	89.4	81.0[1]
Established immigrants	433.6	5.3[1]	90.9	86.0
Asia				
Total Landed immigrants	194.8	8.0[1]	79.9[1]	73.5[1]
Very recent immigrants	60.1	10.4[E,1]	73.7[1]	66.1[1]
Recent immigrants	53.6	9.6[E,1]	77.8[1]	70.3[1]
Established immigrants	81.2	5.5[E]	85.7[1]	81.0[1]
Europe				
Total Landed immigrants	138.9	5.7	85.8[1]	80.9[1]
Very recent immigrants	23.4	7.9[E]	81.6[1]	75.2[1]
Recent immigrants	27.1	7.8[E]	85.6	79.3[1]
Established immigrants	88.4	4.6[E]	86.9[1]	82.9[1]
Latin America				
Total Landed immigrants	45.4	8.0[E,1]	85.0[1]	78.2[1]
Very recent immigrants	12.3	F	75.6[1]	68.3[1]
Recent immigrants	8.7[E]	F	80.5	72.4
Established immigrants	24.4	6.7[E]	91.4	85.2
Africa				
Total Landed immigrants	31.3	10.3[E,1]	83.4[1]	74.8[1]
Very recent immigrants	10.9	F	75.2[1]	63.3[1]
Recent immigrants	8.1[E]	F	85.2	75.3[1]
Established immigrants	12.4[E]	F	89.5	84.7

[E] use with caution: coefficient of variation (CV) between 16.5% and 33.3%
F too unreliable to be published because of CV>33.3% and/or very small estimates
1. Significantly different from the respective Canadian-born value ($p<0.05$).
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Similar to what was found among university-educated immigrants, very recent immigrants with a postsecondary certificate or diploma were four times more likely to be students than similarly-educated Canadian born (13.8% versus 3.2%), and were much less likely to be participating in the labour force at the same time as their schooling (40.4% versus 72.5%); this helps explain part of the employment rate gaps.

Another factor related to the employment difficulties facing immigrants with postsecondary certificates includes the decline in manufacturing employment. While immigrants are employed in a wide array of industries, they are traditionally more concentrated in the manufacturing sector (compared with the Canadian born). This sector has had steady employment declines over the last five years, particularly in textiles, motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts. In 2007, nearly 25% of all unemployed immigrants with postsecondary certificates or diplomas had worked in manufacturing prior to their unemployment; another 15% of similarly-educated immigrants who were no longer looking for work had recently been in manufacturing jobs as well. By comparison, 18% of unemployed Canadian born with diplomas or certificates, and 9% of who were not looking for work, had been previously employed in manufacturing.

Conclusions

In 2007, with few exceptions, very recent immigrants who had any level of postsecondary education (whether a certificate, diploma or university degree) had employment rates that were lower than that of their Canadian-born peers – no matter where this postsecondary education was obtained. Among other factors, these lower rates could have been affected by: the age difference between these immigrants (for those educated in Canada) and their Canadian-born counterparts; their student status; their refugee status (for those from certain regions); and gender.

Recent and established immigrants who received their highest postsecondary education in Canada or Europe had comparable employment rates in 2007 to the Canadian born. In contrast, many of those who obtained these credentials in Latin America, Asia or Africa had lower employment rates. One of the exceptions to the latter group was immigrants who received their university degree from a Southeast Asian (mainly Filipino) educational institution – regardless of period of landing.

For the fifth report in this series, the following question will be explored: for those immigrants who were employed in 2007, what were the characteristics of their employment (e.g., industry and occupation of employment, wages, average hours worked, union status, full-time/part-time status, unpaid overtime hours etc.) for each of the three immigrant groupings (very recent, recent and established), and how do these characteristics compare with those of Canadian-born workers?

Appendix A

Table A.1
Detailed hierarchy of regions and countries of highest postsecondary education

High-level and detailed regions of highest postsecondary education	Countries of highest postsecondary education
Canada	Canada
North America	Greenland
	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
	United States of America
	North America (not specified)
Latin America	
Central America	Belize
	Costa Rica
	El Salvador
	Guatemala
	Honduras
	Mexico
	Nicaragua
	Panama
	Central America (not specified)
Caribbean and Bermuda[1]	Anguilla
	Antigua and Barbuda
	Aruba
	Bahamas
	Barbados
	Bermuda
	Cayman Islands
	Cuba
	Dominica
	Dominican Republic
	Grenada
	Guadeloupe
	Haiti
	Jamaica
	Martinique
	Montserrat
	Netherlands Antilles
	Puerto Rico
	Saint Kitts and Nevis
	Saint Lucia
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	Trinidad and Tobago
	Turks and Caicos Islands
	Virgin Islands (British)
	Virgin Islands (American)
	West Indies (not specified)
	Virgin Islands (not specified)
	Caribbean (not specified)
South America	Argentina
	Bolivia
	Brazil
	Chile
	Colombia
	Ecuador
	Falkland Islands
	French Guiana
	Guyana
	Paraguay
	Peru
	Suriname
	Uruguay
	Venezuela
	South America (not specified)
Europe	
Western Europe	Austria
	Belgium
	France
	Germany
	Liechtenstein
	Luxembourg
	Monaco
	Netherlands
	Switzerland
	Western Europe (not specified)
Eastern Europe	Bulgaria
	Czechoslovakia (former) (not specified)
	Czech Republic
	Estonia
	Hungary
	Latvia
	Lithuania
	Poland
	Romania
	Slovakia
	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (former) (not specified)
	Belarus
	Moldova
	Russia
	Ukraine
	Eastern Europe (not specified)
Northern Europe	Ireland (Republic of)
	Ireland (not specified)
	United Kingdom
	Denmark
	Finland
	Iceland
	Norway
	Sweden
	Scandinavia (not specified)
	Northern Europe (not specified)
Southern Europe	Albania
	Andorra
	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	Croatia

Table A.1

Detailed hierarchy of regions and countries of highest postsecondary education (continued)

High-level and detailed regions of highest postsecondary education	Countries of highest postsecondary education	High-level and detailed regions of highest postsecondary regions of birth	Countries of highest postsecondary education
	Gibraltar	Northern Africa	Algeria
	Greece		Egypt
	Italy		Libya
	Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of)		Morocco
	Malta		Sudan
	Portugal		Tunisia
	San Marino		Western Sahara
	Slovenia		Northern Africa (not specified)
	Spain	Central Africa	Angola
	Vatican City State		Cameroon
	Yugoslavia (former) (not specified)		Central African Republic
	Serbia and Montenegro		Chad
	Macedonia (not specified)		Congo (Republic of the)
	Southern Europe (not specified)		Equatorial Guinea
	Austria–Hungary (former) (not specified)		Gabon
Europe (not specified)	Europe (not specified)		Sao Tome and Principe
			Congo (Democratic Republic of the) (Zaire)
Africa			Central Africa (not specified)
Western Africa	Benin	Southern Africa	Congo (not specified)
	Burkina Faso		Botswana
	Cape Verde		Lesotho
	Ivory Coast		Namibia
	Gambia		South Africa
	Ghana		Swaziland
	Guinea		Southern Africa (not specified)
	Guinea-Bissau	Africa (not specified)	Africa (not specified)
	Liberia		
	Mali	**Asia (including Middle East)**	
	Mauritania	West Central Asia and Middle East	Afghanistan
	Niger		Cyprus
	Nigeria		Iran
	Saint Helena and Ascension		Turkey
	Senegal		Bahrain
	Sierra Leone		Iraq
	Togo		Israel
	Western Africa (not specified)		Jordan
Eastern Africa	Burundi		Kuwait
	Comoros		Lebanon
	Djibouti		Oman
	Eritrea		Palestine
	Ethiopia		Qatar
	Kenya		Saudi Arabia
	Madagascar		Syria
	Malawi		United Arab emirates
	Mauritius		Yemen
	Mayotte		Middle East (not specified)
	Mozambique		Armenia
	Reunion		Azerbaijan
	Rwanda		Georgia
	Seychelles		Kazakhstan
	Somalia		Kyrgyzstan
	Tanzania		Tajikistan
	Uganda		Turkmenistan
	Zambia		Uzbekistan
	Zimbabwe		West Central Asia (not specified)
	Eastern Africa (not specified)		West Bank
			Gaza Strip
			Kurdistan

Table A.1

Detailed hierarchy of regions and countries of highest postsecondary education (continued)

High-level and detailed regions of highest postsecondary education	Countries of highest postsecondary education
Eastern Asia	China (not specified)
	China (People's Republic of)
	Hong Kong
	Japan
	North Korea
	South Korea
	Korea (not specified)
	Macau
	Mongolia
	Taiwan (Republic of China)
	Eastern Asia (not specified)
Southeast Asia	Brunei Darussalam
	Cambodia (Kampuchea)
	Indonesia
	Laos
	Malaysia
	Myanmar (Burma)
	Philippines
	Singapore
	Thailand
	Vietnam
	South East Asia (not specified)
	East Timor
Southern Asia	Bangladesh
	Bhutan
	India
	Maldives
	Nepal
	Pakistan
	Sri Lanka
	Southern Asia (not specified)
Asia (not specified)	Asia (not specified)
Oceania	
	American Samoa
	Australia
	Cook Islands
	Fiji
	French Polynesia
	Guam
	Kiribati
	Marshall Islands
	Micronesia
	Nauru
	New Caledonia
	New Zealand
	Palau (Belau)
	Papua New Guinea
	Pitcairn Island
	Solomon Islands
	Tonga
	Tuvalu
	Vanuatu
	Wallis and Gutuna
	Samoa
	Oceania (not specified)

1. In the census, this region is grouped under "Central and South America and Caribbean," not "Latin America." The latter term is used here for brevity.
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Appendix B
Detailed Tables

Table B.1

Labour market outcomes of university-educated Canadian born and very recent immigrants, by sex and student status, population aged 25 to 54, 2007

		Population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
		thousands		percent	
Canadian born					
Student	Both Sexes	158.9	2.7	73.3	71.3
	Male	63.5	3.3	71.5	69.3
	Female	95.4	2.4	74.4	72.6
Non-student	Both Sexes	2,225.7	2.3	94.3	92.0
	Male	1,028.1	2.4	96.8	94.5
	Female	1,197.5	2.3	92.1	90.0
Very recent immigrants, total					
Student	Both Sexes	60.7	15.0[E,1]	45.1[1]	38.4[1]
	Male	28.2	9.9[E,1]	53.5[1]	48.2[1]
	Female	32.5	20.3[E,1]	37.8[1]	30.2[1]
Non-student	Both Sexes	258.5	10.1[1]	82.4[1]	74.0[1]
	Male	136.0	9.3[1]	94.0[1]	85.3[1]
	Female	122.5	11.3[1]	69.3[1]	61.5[1]
Very recent immigrants, Asian degree					
Student	Both Sexes	28.4	F	42.6[1]	37.7[1]
	Male	12.2	F	50.8[1]	46.7[1]
	Female	16.2	F	35.8[1]	30.9[1]
Non-student	Both Sexes	139.4	10.3[1]	79.4[1]	71.2[1]
	Male	69.2	8.6[1]	94.1[1]	86.0[1]
	Female	70.2	12.7[1]	65.0[1]	56.6[1]
Very recent immigrants, European degree					
Student	Both Sexes	10.5[E]	F	43.8[1]	38.1[1]
	Male	3.5[E]	F	68.6	62.9[E]
	Female	7.0[E]	F	31.4[E,1]	24.3[E,1]
Non-student	Both Sexes	50.9	9.2[E,1]	89.4[1]	81.1[1]
	Male	28.1	8.2[E,1]	95.4	87.2[1]
	Female	22.7	10.2[E,1]	82.4[1]	74.4[1]
Very recent immigrants, Canadian degree					
Student	Both Sexes	8.4[E]	F	52.4[1]	47.6[1]
	Male	5.3[E]	F	47.1[E,1]	45.3[E,1]
	Female	3.1[E]	F	58.1[1]	51.6[E,1]
Non-student	Both Sexes	19.2	F	91.7	87.0
	Male	11.2	F	98.2	94.6
	Female	8.0[E]	F	82.5	76.3[1]
Very recent immigrants, African degree					
Student	Both Sexes	4.5[E]	F	F	F
	Male	2.2[E]	F	F	F
	Female	2.3[E]	F	F	F
Non-student	Both Sexes	18.4	18.3[E,1]	68.5[1]	56.0[1]
	Male	10.9[E]	20.0[E,1]	87.2[1]	69.7[1]
	Female	7.5[E]	F	41.3[E,1]	36.0[E,1]
Very recent immigrants, Latin American degree					
Student	Both Sexes	7.2[E]	F	44.4[1]	30.6[E,1]
	Male	3.8[E]	F	50.0[1]	F
	Female	3.4[E]	F	F	F
Non-student	Both Sexes	14.4	F	84.7[1]	74.3[1]
	Male	7.6[E]	F	92.1	81.6
	Female	6.8[E]	F	76.5[1]	66.2[1]
Very recent immigrants, American degree					
Student	Both Sexes	F	F	F	F
	Male	F	F	F	F
	Female	F	F	F	F
Non-student	Both Sexes	14.5	F	86.9[1]	77.9[1]
	Male	8.3	F	95.2	83.1[1]
	Female	6.1[E]	F	77.0[1]	72.1[1]

[E] use with caution: coefficient of variation (CV) between 16.5% and 33.3%
F too unreliable to be published because of CV>33.3% and/or very small estimates
1. Significantly different from the respective Canadian-born value (p<0.05).
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table B.2

Labour force characteristics of university-educated immigrants, by region of university education and period of landing, population aged 25 to 54, 2007

	Population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
	thousands		percent	
Canadian born	**2,384.6**	**2.4**	**92.9**	**90.7**
University-educated immigrants, total	**1,172.1**	**5.9**[1]	**86.0**[1]	**80.9**[1]
Very recent immigrants	319.2	10.7[1]	75.3[1]	67.3[1]
Recent immigrants	285.5	6.2[1]	87.5[1]	82.1[1]
Established immigrants	567.4	3.6[1]	91.3[1]	88.0[1]
Educated in Canada, total	**420.6**	**3.6**[1]	**92.0**	**88.7**[1]
Very recent immigrants	27.5	F	80.0[1]	75.3[1]
Recent immigrants	50.3	4.6[E]	91.5	87.3
Established immigrants	342.8	3.3[1]	93.1	89.9
Educated in Asia, total	**418.2**	**7.3**[1]	**80.8**[1]	**74.9**[1]
Very recent immigrants	167.7	10.4[1]	73.2[1]	65.5[1]
Recent immigrants	142.1	6.9[1]	85.3[1]	79.5[1]
Established immigrants	108.4	3.7[E]	86.8[1]	83.6[1]
Educated in Europe, total	**182.9**	**5.8**[1]	**88.6**[1]	**83.5**[1]
Very recent immigrants	61.4	9.6[E,1]	81.8[1]	73.8[1]
Recent immigrants	56.1	5.0[E,1]	92.2	87.5
Established immigrants	65.5	3.2[E]	91.9	88.9
Educated in the United States, total	**53.5**	**7.0**[1]	**88.6**[1]	**82.4**[1]
Very recent immigrants	16.2	F	87.0	77.8[1]
Recent immigrants	11.5	F	90.4	86.1
Established immigrants	25.8	F	88.8	83.7[1]
Educated in Latin America, total	**44.4**	**13.6**[E,1]	**79.7**[1]	**68.9**[1]
Very recent immigrants	21.6	16.9[E,1]	71.3[1]	59.7[1]
Recent immigrants	11.3[E]	F	85.0	75.2[1]
Established immigrants	11.4	F	90.4	81.6[1]
Educated in Africa, total	**47.2**	**11.0**[E,1]	**72.9**[1]	**64.8**[1]
Very recent immigrants	22.8	19.0[E,1]	62.3[1]	50.9[1]
Recent immigrants	12.6	F	78.6[1]	73.8[1]
Established immigrants	11.8	F	86.4	83.1

[E] use with caution: coefficient of variation (CV) between 16.5% and 33.3%
F too unreliable to be published because of CV>33.3% and/or very small estimates
1. Significantly different from the respective Canadian-born value ($p<0.05$).
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table B.3

Labour force characteristics of immigrants educated in Asian universities, by period of landing, population aged 25 to 54, 2007

	Population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
	thousands		percent	
Canadian born	**2,384.6**	**2.4**	**92.9**	**90.7**
Educated in Asia (including the Middle East)				
Total Landed immigrants	418.2	7.3[1]	80.8[1]	74.9[1]
Very recent immigrants	167.7	10.4[1]	73.2[1]	65.5[1]
Recent immigrants	142.1	6.9[1]	85.3[1]	79.5[1]
Established immigrants	108.4	3.7[E]	86.8[1]	83.6[1]
Educated in West Central Asia and the Middle East				
Total Landed immigrants	47.2	9.1[E,1]	76.7[1]	69.5[1]
Very recent immigrants	21.4	11.9[E,1]	74.3[1]	65.0[1]
Recent immigrants	13.0	F	76.9[1]	70.0[1]
Established immigrants	12.8	F	80.5[1]	77.3[1]
Educated in Eastern Asia				
Total Landed immigrants	144.0	10.1[1]	76.7[1]	68.9[1]
Very recent immigrants	64.2	15.2[1]	66.5[1]	56.4[1]
Recent immigrants	58.2	7.8[E,1]	85.6	78.9
Established immigrants	21.6	F	82.9[1]	79.6[1]
Educated in Southeast Asia				
Total Landed immigrants	72.0	3.7[E]	90.4	87.1[1]
Very recent immigrants	22.0	F	88.2	81.8[1]
Recent immigrants	17.8	F	89.3	87.1
Established immigrants	32.2	F	92.9	90.4
Educated in Southern Asia				
Total Landed immigrants	155.0	6.1[1]	81.5[1]	76.5[1]
Very recent immigrants	60.2	6.7[1]	74.4[1]	69.3[1]
Recent immigrants	53.0	6.8	85.8[1]	80.0[1]
Established immigrants	41.8	4.4[E]	86.1[1]	82.3[1]

[E] use with caution: coefficient of variation (CV) between 16.5% and 33.3%
F too unreliable to be published because of CV>33.3% and/or very small estimates
1. Significantly different from the respective Canadian-born value ($p<0.05$).
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table B.4

Labour force characteristics of immigrants educated in European universities, by period of landing, population aged 25 to 54, 2007

	Population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
	thousands		percent	
Canadian born	**2,384.6**	**2.4**	**92.9**	**90.7**
Educated in Europe				
Total Landed immigrants	182.9	5.8[1]	88.6[1]	83.5[1]
Very recent immigrants	61.4	9.6[E,1]	81.8[1]	73.8[1]
Recent immigrants	56.1	5.0[E,1]	92.2	87.5
Established immigrants	65.5	3.2[E]	91.9	88.9
Educated in Western Europe				
Total Landed immigrants	33.1	F	88.8	85.8
Very recent immigrants	12.8[E]	F	82.8	78.1
Recent immigrants	10.5[E]	F	97.1[1]	94.3
Established immigrants	9.7	F	89.7	87.6
Educated in Eastern Europe				
Total Landed immigrants	94.8	6.7[E,1]	88.5[1]	82.6[1]
Very recent immigrants	34.2	10.8[E,1]	81.0[1]	72.2[1]
Recent immigrants	30.7	5.3[E]	92.5	87.6
Established immigrants	29.8	F	93.3	89.6
Educated in Northern Europe				
Total Landed immigrants	36.5	F	89.3	85.5
Very recent immigrants	9.4	F	80.9[1]	73.4[1]
Recent immigrants	9.4[E]	F	92.6	87.2
Established immigrants	17.8	F	91.6	91.0
Educated in Southern Europe				
Total Landed immigrants	18.4	F	87.0	79.9[1]
Very recent immigrants	5.0[E]	F	86.0	74.0
Recent immigrants	5.4[E]	F	83.3	77.8
Established immigrants	8.1[E]	F	88.9	84.0

[E] use with caution: coefficient of variation (CV) between 16.5% and 33.3%
F too unreliable to be published because of CV>33.3% and/or very small estimates
1. Significantly different from the respective Canadian-born value ($p<0.05$).
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table B.5

Labour force characteristics of university-educated immigrants, by region of university education and period of landing, population aged 25 to 54, Ontario, 2007

Region of university education	Population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
	thousands		percent	
Canadian born	**937.0**	**2.8**	**92.2**	**89.6**
Total university-educated landed immigrants	**643.6**	**5.9**[1]	**87.2**[1]	**82.0**[1]
Very recent immigrants	158.5	10.7[1]	78.5[1]	70.1[1]
Recent immigrants	168.2	6.0[1]	88.61	83.2[1]
Established immigrants	317.0	3.8	90.7	87.3[1]
Educated in Canada, total	**223.6**	**3.1**	**91.9**	**89.1**
Very recent immigrants	10.6	F	87.7	86.8
Recent immigrants	24.9	F	93.2	89.6
Established immigrants	188.1	3.1[E]	92.0	89.2
Educated in Asia, total	**251.1**	**7.9**[1]	**82.5**[1]	**76.0**[1]
Very recent immigrants	94.4	11.3[1]	74.9[1]	66.4[1]
Recent immigrants	95.7	7.2[1]	86.9[1]	80.7[1]
Established immigrants	61.1	4.3[E]	87.1[1]	83.3[1]
Educated in Europe, total	**99.9**	**6.5**[1]	**89.0**	**83.2**[1]
Very recent immigrants	31.2	10.7[1]	84.0[1]	75.3[1]
Recent immigrants	29.2	5.9[E]	92.8	87.3
Established immigrants	39.5	F	89.9	86.3
Educated in Latin America, total	**22.6**	**9.2**[E,1]	**81.4**[1]	**73.9**[1]
Very recent immigrants	8.6[E]	F	76.7[1]	67.4[1]
Recent immigrants	7.2[E]	F	81.9	76.4
Established immigrants	6.8[E]	F	88.2	79.4
Educated in Africa, total	**15.3**	**F**	**81.0**[1]	**74.5**[1]
Very recent immigrants	4.7[E]	F	70.2[1]	55.3[E,1]
Recent immigrants	3.5[E]	F	74.3	71.4
Established immigrants	7.1[E]	F	91.5	88.7

[E] use with caution: coefficient of variation (CV) between 16.5% and 33.3%

F too unreliable to be published because of CV>33.3% and/or very small estimates

1. Significantly different from the respective Canadian-born value ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table B.6

Labour force characteristics of university-educated immigrants, by region of university education and period of landing, population aged 25 to 54, British Columbia, 2007

	Population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
	thousands		percent	
Canadian born	**274.4**	**2.0**	**91.5**	**89.7**
Total university-educated landed immigrants	**190.9**	**4.4**[1]	**83.9**[1]	[illegible][1]
Very recent immigrants	48.5	8.6[1]	71.5[1]	65.6[1]
Recent immigrants	42.3	5.7[E,1]	82.7[1]	78.0[1]
Established immigrants	100.1	2.4[E]	90.2	88.0
Educated in Canada, total	**61.8**	**F**	**90.8**	**88.7**
Very recent immigrants	F	F	F	F
Recent immigrants	4.2[E]	F	85.7	85.7
Established immigrants	55.4	F	92.2	90.1
Educated in Asia, total	**88.8**	**6.8**[1]	**78.0**[1]	**72.7**[1]
Very recent immigrants	34.1	11.2[E,1]	68.3[1]	60.7[1]
Recent immigrants	28.5	6.9[E,1]	81.8[1]	76.5[1]
Established immigrants	26.2	F	86.3	84.4
Educated in Europe, total	**19.1**	**F**	**91.1**	**86.5**
Very recent immigrants	6.0[E]	F	90.0	85.0
Recent immigrants	4.9[E]	F	87.8	83.7
Established immigrants	8.1	F	96.3	95.1

[E] use with caution: coefficient of variation (CV) between 16.5% and 33.3%
F too unreliable to be published because of CV>33.3% and/or very small estimates
1. Significantly different from the respective Canadian-born value ($p<0.05$).
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table B.7

Labour force characteristics of university-educated immigrants, by region of university education and period of landing, population aged 25 to 54, Quebec, 2007

	Population	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
	thousands	percent		
Canadian born	**605.8**	**2.0**	**94.9**	**93.0**
Total university-educated landed immigrants	**195.6**	**8.9**[1]	**83.1**[1]	**75.7**[1]
Very recent immigrants	70.7	13.6[E,1]	68.6[1]	59.3[1]
Recent immigrants	45.1	9.4[E,1]	87.4[1]	79.2[1]
Established immigrants	79.8	5.6[E,1]	93.5	88.2[1]
Educated in Canada, total	**79.5**	**6.6**[E,1]	**91.4**[1]	**85.4**[1]
Very recent immigrants	10.2	F	70.6[1]	61.8[1]
Recent immigrants	13.9	F	89.2	80.6[1]
Established immigrants	55.5	5.1[E,1]	95.7	90.8
Educated in Europe, total	**44.2**	**6.2**[E,1]	**87.6**[1]	**81.9**[1]
Very recent immigrants	17.0[E]	F	77.6[1]	69.4[1]
Recent immigrants	16.5[E]	F	93.9	89.1
Established immigrants	10.8	F	92.6	89.8
Educated in Asia, total	**29.4**	**F**	**73.5**[1]	**67.3**[1]
Very recent immigrants	16.9[E]	F	69.2[1]	63.9[1]
Recent immigrants	5.3[E]	F	69.8[1]	62.3[1]
Established immigrants	7.1[E]	F	87.3	80.3
Educated in Africa, total	**23.9**	**16.9**[E,1]	**64.4**[1]	**53.6**[1]
Very recent immigrants	15.7[E]	20.7[E,1]	58.6[1]	46.5[E,1]
Recent immigrants	5.9[E]	F	78.0[1]	69.5[1]
Established immigrants	F	F	62.5	F

[E] use with caution: coefficient of variation (CV) between 16.5% and 33.3%
F too unreliable to be published because of CV>33.3% and/or very small estimates
1. Significantly different from the respective Canadian-born value ($p<0.05$).
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table B.8

Characteristics of university-educated very recent immigrant students in selected provinces, by region of highest education, population aged 25 to 54, 2007

	Student population	Students	Student labour force participation rate	Attending university	Attending CEGEP[1] or college	Attending "other" education
	thousands			percent		
Quebec						
Canadian born	**41.9**	**7.0**	**80.2**	**88.0**	**F**	**F**
Full time	19.1	3.2	66.2	87.6	F	F
Part time	22.8	3.8	91.9	88.4	F	F
Very recent immigrants	**22.4**	**31.8**	**48.0**	**67.3**	**13.4**	**16.4**
Full time	13.9	19.7	25.8	67.1	18.7	12.7
Part time	8.5	12.1	84.4	67.7	F	22.5
Africa	3.0	18.8	F	67.3	F	F
Asia	5.0	29.9	48.2	74.9	F	F
Canada	4.0	38.8	46.4	92.9	F	F
Latin America	5.3	51.5	49.3	47.4	F	F
Europe	4.8	28.6	50.4	60.6	F	F
Ontario						
Canadian born	**60.2**	**6.4**	**69.1**	**72.5**	**16.4**	**10.7**
Full time	33.6	3.6	49.7	80.8	11.8	7.0
Part time	26.6	2.8	93.7	62.0	22.1	15.4
Very recent immigrants	**23.3**	**14.7**	**41.2**	**32.1**	**31.2**	**33.4**
Full time	14.0	8.9	22.3	38.8	30.4	28.6
Part time	9.3	5.9	69.8	22.0	32.3	48.5
Asia	13.7	14.5	37.1	29.6	36.8	30.8
Canada	2.4	21.5	68.7	78.6	F	F
Europe	4.2	13.4	F	F	F	49.5
British Columbia						
Canadian born	**21.5**	**7.9**	**70.8**	**72.7**	**16.8**	**10.0**
Full time	10.7	3.9	47.3	86.3	F	F
Part time	10.8	4.0	93.9	59.4	23.3	17.1
Very recent immigrants	**8.2**	**17.0**	**41.9**	**38.6**	**38.1**	**18.1**
Full time	4.7	9.7	26.7	57.5	F	F
Part time	3.5	7.3	62.1	F	49.3	F
Asia	5.5	15.9	42.9	33.3	42.7	F

F too unreliable to be published because of CV>33.3% and/or very small estimates

1. General and vocational college.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.